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## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

A CURRENT-TYPE DRIVER FOR ORGANIC LIGHT  
EMITTING DIODE DISPLAYS

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims priority to a provisional application filed July 18, 2000, serial number 60/218,798, entitled "CURRENT PIXEL FOR HIGH SPEED DISPLAY DEVICE."

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The invention relates to electrical circuits for driving individual elements of an electronic display, and more particularly to controlling the current supplied to an 15 Organic Light Emitting Diode ("OLED") in an OLED display.

15 OLEDs, which have been known for approximately two decades, are desirable for use in portable micro displays because they combine high levels of luminance and color with small pixel sizes and low power consumption. Future "near-to-the-eye" 20 microdisplay applications, such as portable DVD viewers and digital cameras, would require OLED pixel sizes of less than 100 square micrometers, with pixel current dynamic ranges of from a few hundred picoamperes to tens of nanoamperes. Such microdisplays would further require good matching between the OLED pixels to maintain uniformity in the display. Furthermore, it would be advantageous to use less expensive process technologies, such as digital CMOS, to mass-produce such 25 microdisplays in a cost-effective manner.

However, it is not possible to meet these requirements for OLED microdisplays using known methods of driving OLEDs in matrix addressed graphics displays. It is well known that the luminance of an OLED is proportional to the 25 amount of current applied to the OLED. There are two known methods used to

modulate the current delivered to an OLED from a current source.

A first known method employs a voltage driver to directly modulate the gate voltage of a current source transistor by a voltage signal. A second method employs a current driver to convert video signals to current signals and uses conventional CMOS current mirrors to copy the current signals into the OLED driver.

The voltage driver approach has a number of shortcomings. The drain-source current of a MOSFET transistor operating in linear mode is exponentially proportional to the gate-source voltage. Thus, in order to modulate the current applied to an OLED by the requisite small amount, an even smaller range of voltages must be applied to the gate of a MOSFET acting as the current source. In addition to the general difficulty of generating such low voltage levels, the presence of any ambient noise in the circuit substantially interferes with low-level signals, making this method impractical for microdisplays.

The current driven approach is also hampered by major disadvantages. One drawback is related to settling time. The level of current applied to the OLED pixel is extremely low – only a few hundred picoamperes at the first gray level. But the chip size of an OLED microdisplay is comparatively large – almost the size of a stamp when millions of pixels are grouped together. The direct transfer of low-level current across a large chip requires a long time because of the need to charge all the parasitic capacitors. A long settling time makes it impractical to achieve the video bandwidth required in microdisplay applications.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is an improved OLED pixel driver circuit comprising a MOS transistor acting as a current source that operates in the sub-threshold region, where the current is exponentially proportional to the gate-source voltage. The pixel

driver circuit has a sample phase and a hold phase. In one embodiment, during a sample phase, a large-scale programming current is sampled at the driving current source. During a hold phase, a fixed voltage step is applied to the gate of the current source, which scales down the programming current by a predetermined fixed factor.

5 The scaled down current is used to drive the OLED pixel.

In another embodiment, in order to improve settling time, the OLED pixel driver employs a high bandwidth voltage driver to charge the gate of the current source prior to, or at the start of, the sample phase. The voltage pre-set scheme greatly improves settling time in the driving circuit of the present invention, which 10 allows for greater video bandwidth. The voltage pre-set scheme is preferably used with the improved OLED pixel driver described above, but may also be employed with other current-type drivers.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a sample and hold pixel current driver circuit for supplying current to an OLED. The circuit includes a first transistor that is 15 coupled to a data bus for providing input current signals during a sample phase of the circuit. The circuit also includes a second transistor having a source which may be coupled to a current supply, a drain, and a gate for regulating the flow of current from said source to said drain. The circuit further includes a sample switching circuit including a first switch, which has a first control for opening and closing the first 20 switch. The sample switching circuit also includes a second switch, which has a second control for opening and closing the second switch. The sample switching circuit includes a capacitor, which has two electrodes. The first switch has an input coupled to the data bus and an output coupled to the first capacitor electrode and to the gate of the second transistor. The first capacitor electrode is coupled to the gate of 25 the second transistor while the second electrode is coupled to a voltage reference.

Finally, the second switch is coupled between the data bus and the drain of the second transistor. The circuit also includes a hold switch having an input coupled to the drain of the second transistor, a hold switch control for opening and closing said hold switch, and an output which may be coupled to an OLED.

5        In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a method for supplying current to an OLED in an OLED display. The method provides a first transistor on a data bus of the display. The first transistor has a channel width to length (W/L) ratio, whereby the current flow from the first transistor is proportional to the W/L ratio. The method couples the data bus to a second transistor and to a capacitor during a  
10      store phase to store a data level by providing a first current to the capacitor. The second transistor also has a W/L ratio, whereby the current flow from the second transistor is proportional to the W/L ratio. The method then decouples the data bus from the second transistor and from the capacitor. Finally, the method couples the second transistor to an OLED to provide a second current from the transistor to the  
15      OLED during an apply phase, whereby the second current is proportional to the second transistor W/L ratio and to the data level stored in the capacitor.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1A is a diagram illustrating the physical structure of an OLED;

20      Figure 1B is a schematic diagram illustrating the general structure of a driver circuit of the invention;

Figure 2A is a schematic diagram illustrating an OLED pixel driver store and apply circuit in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2B is a timing diagram for the signals in the circuit of Figure 2A;

25      Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating an OLED driver circuit in accordance with the invention;

Figure 4A is a graph illustrating the general transconductance characteristic of a MOSFET;

Figure 4B is a timing diagram for signals in the circuit of Figure 3;

5 Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of an OLED pixel driver circuit with a voltage level pre-set, derived from an input signal;

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram of an OLED pixel driver circuit with a voltage level pre-set tied to a global reference voltage;

Figure 7 is a timing diagram for signals in the circuit of Figure 6; and

10 Figure 8 is a schematic diagram of an OLED driver circuit equivalent to the circuit of Figure 6 during the sample phase.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1A is a diagram illustrating the physical structure of an OLED of the invention. An OLED generally includes a light-emitting layer of a luminescent organic solid and adjacent semiconductor layers that are sandwiched between a 15 cathode and an anode. The cathode and the anode serve as electrodes to conduct current through the organic layer. The current causes electrons to flow to holes in the doped organic materials and thereby produce light.

In the example of Figure 1A, a first layer of silicon oxide 21 is provided on the silicon wafer 20. An electrode material for an anode 22 is then formed on the silicon 20 oxide layer 21. An organic layer is provided on the anode 22. The organic layer of the illustrated OLED includes a hole injection layer 24, a hole transport layer 26, an electron transport layer 28, and an electron injection layer 30. A cathode 32 is formed over the organic layer. A moisture barrier layer 33 is formed over the cathode 32. Finally, a color conversion layer 34, which improves luminance and electrical 25 connectivity, is formed over the moisture barrier layer 33.

In operation, when a potential difference is applied across the device, negatively charged electrons move from the cathode to the electron-injecting layer and finally into the layer of organic material. At the same time, positive charges, typically referred to as holes, move from the anode to the hole-injecting layer and into the organic material. When the positive and negative charges meet in the organic material, photons are produced.

In a matrix-addressed OLED graphics display, individual OLEDs are formed on a single substrate and arranged in a grid pattern. Several OLEDs, forming a column of the grid, preferably share a common cathode line. Several OLEDs, forming a row of the grid, preferably share a common anode line. Individual OLEDs emit light when their cathode line and anode line are simultaneously activated. In some configurations, a group of OLEDs within the matrix forms one pixel in a display, with each OLED usually serving as one sub-pixel, or pixel cell.

The conventional method of transporting a driving signal to a pixel is to use a voltage signal provided from a data line to control the application of driving current to the light-emitting portion of the pixel. Thus, a typical pixel may include a current source selectively connected to the light emitting material through a MOS transistor. The gate of the transistor is connected to the voltage source and tied to a capacitor so that the transistor can store the voltage used to control the image produced by the LED. The current source is employed to power the light-emitting element because these elements typically emit an amount of light that is linearly proportional to the MOS transistor current. The current output of a MOS transistor, however, is highly (nearly exponentially) sensitive to the gate voltage of the transistor. Accordingly, as the current required to achieve particular levels of gray scale decreases, the voltage stored on the capacitor tied to the gate electrode decreases even more rapidly. This

relationship makes it increasingly difficult to generate the correct voltage required for the precise gray scale control. Furthermore, as a result of the high sensitivity of control to the gate voltage, small errors in voltage from interference noise, process variation, or aging may produce severe spatial and/or temporal non-uniformity in 5 luminance. It is therefore extremely difficult to control gray scale in microdisplays using a voltage source.

The sensitivity of the luminance controlling transistor to gate voltage variation may be addressed by using a current source to control the transistor gate. If a current is used to control the gate of the transistor used to apply current to the LED, however, 10 then the activation speed of the pixel may become an issue. Low activation speeds may make the LED unsuitable for many, if not all, applications.

In order to address need for high activation speeds, it has been determined that the highly capacitive data line used to supply current to the transistor gate may be driven at a current level considerably higher than needed for LED emission. 15 Consequently, only a portion of the current on the data line needs to be sampled into the pixel to activate the transistor gate. This partial sampling of the current may be accomplished by making use of a circuit similar to that of a current mirror. This circuit may include a pair of two MOS transistors of the different size. The larger transistor may be located on the data line and the smaller transistor may be located in 20 the pixel. This arrangement may result in only a part of the current on the data line being mirrored into the pixel. As a result, current may be used to control the application of a driving current to the LED without making significant speed concessions.

In accordance with the foregoing, high speed and high fidelity displays may be 25 produced. High speed may be achieved by designing a pixel that allows the highly

capacitive data line to be driven with a very high current level. High fidelity may be achieved by controlling the current used to drive the pixel with relatively noise-immune current instead of noise-susceptible voltage.

Figure 1B is a schematic diagram of a driver circuit in accordance with the invention, which provides such advantages. The circuit 10 is preferably used to provide current to an OLED 230. The circuit includes a means for storing and applying a driving current 100, a switch 102, and a data line 104. The circuit 10 is useful for driving pixels using an analog signal from the data line 104 such that all pixels have the same light emitting period while being provided different gray shades in accordance with signal magnitude.

The data line 104 selectively provides a control signal in the form of a current to the means for storing and applying a driving current 100. In one embodiment, the data line 104 is connected to a plurality of OLEDs (pixels). The current from the data line 104 is preferably significantly greater than the current required to operate the OLED 230 in order to facilitate high speed response to signals provided on the data line 104. The switch 102 is used to periodically and selectively connect the data line 104 to the means for storing and applying a driving current 100. The means for storing and applying a driving current 100 is in a storage mode when it is coupled to the data line 104. During an applying mode, the means for storing and applying a driving current 100 is preferably adapted to provide the pixel with a reduced current level, as compared to the current level during the storage mode.

With reference to Figure 2A, a detailed schematic diagram of an embodiment of the invention is shown. The means for storing and applying a driving current 100 of Figure 1B is instituted by a portion of the circuit 10 including a driving transistor Q2, a store transistor Q5, and a capacitor C. The current switch 102 of Figure 1B is

instituted by a portion of the circuit 10 including a row transistor Q3 and a switching transistor Q4. In one embodiment, each of the foregoing transistors is implemented as a MOSFET transistor. A data line transistor Q1 is preferably provided on the data line 104. The data line transistor Q1 and the data line 104 may be shared by a 5 plurality of circuits.

With reference to the operation of the circuit 10 and Figure 2B, when the corresponding pixel (i.e., OLED 230) is selected, the voltages at the gates of the row transistor Q3 and the store transistor Q5 are set to a low level (time A), and the circuit 10 230 is placed into the storing mode. During the time interval A-B, the data line transistor Q1 and the driving transistor Q2 are connected to each other through the row transistor Q3 and the store transistor Q5 to form a current-mirror-like pair. As a result of the connection of the data line transistor Q1 with the driving transistor Q2, the capacitor C stores a charge to turn on Q2. As shown in Figure 2B, the transistor Q4 is used to switch off the pixel current during the charging of the capacitor C.

15 The Width to Length ratio (W/L ratio) of the channel in the data line transistor Q1 is selected to be large as compared with the W/L ratio of the driving transistor Q2 so that the pixel current ( $I_{pixel}$ ) is small as compared with the storage current ( $I_{data}$ ). In one embodiment, the level of  $I_{data}$  is selected based upon the desired response speed of the pixel to pixel information sent on the data line 104. In order to 20 increase response speed,  $I_{data}$  is increased. In another embodiment, the level of  $I_{pixel}$  may be selected based upon the desired response speed of the pixel to pixel information sent on the data line 104. In order to increase response speed,  $I_{pixel}$  is decreased. In yet another embodiment, the level of  $I_{pixel}$  may be selected based upon the desired emission intensity of the diode 230. In order to increase emission 25 intensity,  $I_{pixel}$  is increased. Thus, the determination of the desired current levels

for  $I_{\text{data}}$  and  $I_{\text{pixel}}$  dictates the sizes of the transistors **Q1**, **Q2**, since the current ratio of  $I_{\text{pixel}}$  to  $I_{\text{data}}$  is determined by the ratio of the sizes of the transistors **Q2**, **Q1**. It is appreciated that for a typical high-speed display, the current ratio of  $I_{\text{data}}$  to  $I_{\text{pixel}}$  may vary widely depending upon the desired intensity of the diode **230** and 5 other factors such as required response speed.

If the required current ratio ( $I_{\text{data}}$  to  $I_{\text{pixel}}$ ) is too large to be handled by adjusting the W/L ratios of the transistors **Q2**, **Q1**, alone, the gate-to-source voltage of **Q2** can be reduced in magnitude by a fixed amount after the storage capacitor has been charged up by the data line **104**. This can be accomplished by changing the 10 reference voltage on a reference bus, as discussed below.

When the pixel is not selected, the gate voltages at the row transistor **Q3** and the store transistor **Q5** go high (time B as shown in Fig. 2B), **Q4** is on and current flows through the diode **230**. During the applying mode, the diode **230** is caused to luminesce due to the application of the voltage stored on the capacitor **C** through the 15 driving transistor **Q2**.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of an OLED pixel driver circuit in accordance with the invention. The pixel driver circuit **200** includes a current source **205**, a pair of sample switches **210**, **215**, a hold switch **220**, a clamp **225**, an OLED **230**, and a capacitor **235**. In one embodiment, the current source **205**, the pair of sample 20 switches **210**, **215**, the hold switch **220**, and the clamp **225** are transistors. In this embodiment, the transistors are preferably MOSFET devices. Each MOSFET device preferably includes a source, a gate, and a drain, as is known in the art. The current source of this embodiment is preferably a PMOS device.

The current source **205** preferably operates in sub-threshold region, as 25 discussed below. The capacitor **235** preferably functions as a memory device, storing

the pixel data during each video frame. A parasitic capacitor 202 is also illustrated as an example of capacitance effects that are associated with the driving circuit 200.

A column data bus 201 is preferably used to carry data signals for a column of pixels in the OLED display. The column data bus 201 is coupled to the exemplary 5 parasitic capacitor 202, to a data current source 206, and to the source inputs of the sample switches 210, 215. A column data transistor 214 provides the data current signal from the data current source 206 to the column data bus 201.

A row reference bus 203 is coupled to a toggle switch 212, which selects between a high voltage ( $V_{BH}$ ) and a low voltage ( $V_{BL}$ ) for the row reference bus. In 10 one embodiment, the toggle switch 212 is controlled by a display control unit (not shown). The row reference bus 203 is also coupled to a first electrode of the capacitor 235.

Row sample control lines 207, 208 are coupled to the gate inputs of the sample switches 210, 215. The drain of the first sample switch 210 is coupled to a second 15 electrode of the capacitor 235 and to the gate of the current source 205. The drain of the second sample switch 215 is coupled to the drain of the current source 205 and to the source of the hold switch 220. The source of the current source 205 is preferably coupled to a voltage source ( $V_{an}$ ). A row hold control line 209 is coupled to the gate of the hold switch 220. The drain of the hold switch 220 is coupled to the anode of 20 the OLED 230. The drain of the hold switch 220 is also coupled to the clamp 225. In one embodiment, the clamp 225 functions as a protective diode, which prevents the voltage at the anode of the OLED 230 from falling below a predetermined minimum voltage level.

In operation, the OLED driver circuit 200 can be viewed as a sample-and-hold 25 circuit, having a sample phase and a hold phase. Preferably, the driver circuit 200

stores pixel data during the sample phase, while providing the stored data to the corresponding OLED during the hold phase. Figure 3B illustrates signal levels on the first row sample control line 207, the second row sample control line 208, the row hold control line 209, and the row reference bus 203.

5 Referring now to Figures 3 and 4B, during the sample phase, the sample switches 215, 210 are turned on by the signal levels on the first row sample control line 207 and on the second row sample control line 208, respectively. The hold switch 220 is turned off by the signal level on the row hold control line 209. Also during the sample phase, the row reference bus 203 is coupled to the lower reference voltage,  $V_{BL}$ , by the toggle switch 212 moving to the corresponding voltage input.

10 Since the sample switches 210, 215, are on, the gate and drain of the current source 205 are shorted together, operatively coupling the current source 205 to the column data bus 201. Column data is provided on the column data bus 201. The column data current flows through the sample switches 210, 215, and charges the capacitor 235.

15 The column data current also flows to charge the parasitic capacitor 202. When one pixel is in the sample phase, all the other pixel drivers on the same data line are preferably in the hold phase so that only the target pixel samples the column data from the data bus. After the parasitic capacitor 202 and the capacitor 235 are charged to the desired level in accordance with the column data, the circuit is ready to supply

20 current to the associated OLED during the hold phase.

In the hold phase, the first sample switch 210 and the second sample switch 215 are turned off by the corresponding signals on the first row sample control line 207 and the second row sample control line 208. Notice in Figure 4B that the first sample switch 210 is turned off earlier than the second sample switch 215 to isolate

25 capacitor 235 so that the input data is set only by capacitor 235. The hold switch 220

is turned on by the signal on the row hold control line 209. The current source gate 205 is thereby disconnected from the column data bus 201 and the current source drain is switched to the OLED anode. The toggle switch 212 moves from the lower voltage,  $V_{BL}$ , to the higher reference voltage,  $V_{BH}$ , raising the voltage at the capacitor 5 first electrode by  $(V_{BH} - V_{BL})$ . Accordingly, the voltage at the capacitor 235 second electrode, and the current source 205 gate, is also raised by  $(V_{BH} - V_{BL})$ . The increase in voltage  $V_{GS}$  at the gate of the current source 205 results in a scaling down 10 of current,  $I_{DS}$ , which is provided by the driver current source 205, because the current source is operating in the sub-threshold region (Figure 3). In one embodiment, such scaling is set to provide a two orders of magnitude (1/100) reduction in the output current of the pixel driver. As may be appreciated, as long as the value of the step 15  $(V_{BH} - V_{BL})$  is constant, the actual values of  $V_{BH}$  and  $V_{BL}$  are not significant. Thus, the OLED is driven by a current from the capacitor 235, which is within the small driving current range that is required by the OLED. In other embodiments, where an NMOS current sink is used instead of the PMOS current sink (current source 205), the 20 voltage during the first phase is lower than the voltage during the second phase.

Figure 4A is a graph illustrating the general transconductance characteristic of a MOSFET. Referring to Figures 3 and 4A, when the gate-source voltage of the current source 205 is greater than the current source intrinsic state voltage and less 25 than the current source threshold voltage ( $V_T$ ), the current source operates in the sub-threshold region. In this region of operation, the drain-source current (" $I_{DS}$ ") is exponentially proportional to the gate-source voltage (" $V_{GS}$ "). Thus, a small change in  $V_{GS}$  causes a much larger change in  $I_{DS}$ . Accordingly, during the sample phase, the lower reference voltage at the current source gate results in a high current flow  $I_{DS}$  through the current source 205. As may be appreciated, when the reference voltage is

increased during the hold phase substantially lower current flows through the current source 205. The sample phase current is preferably much larger than the pixel data current, for example, by 100 times. Thus, the capacitor 202 and the parasitic capacitors on the data bus 201 are charged at a fast rate, which decreases settling time.

5 In another embodiment, shown in Figure 5, a driver circuit 200 includes a voltage driver 245, which is used to pre-charge the current driver gate. Since the input data signal on the column data bus 201 is a low current signal, the sample phase is often slew limited, i.e., the time period of the sample phase is limited by the time it takes the voltage at the current driver gate to reach the desired level. The operation of  
10 the driver circuit of Figure 5 includes a pre-set phase, in addition to the sample phase and the hold phase. During the pre-set phase, the gate of the current source 205 is pre-charged so as to decrease its settling time. Referring now to Figure 5, a voltage driver 245 (shown as an OP-AMP) has an output selectively coupled to the column data bus 201 by a switch 214. The voltage driver 245 has a feedback input coupled to  
15 the voltage driver output and a reference input coupled to the gate and drain of a reference current driver 224. The voltage driver reference input is also coupled to the drain of a reference transistor 228. The reference transistor 228 has a drain coupled to ground level and a gate coupled to a data current signal source 206.

By employing a voltage driver 245 on the column data bus, the current source  
20 gate is pre-charged during the sample phase, decreasing the settling time of the current source 205. Figure 7 illustrates signals on the first row sample control line 207, the second row sample control line 208, the hold control line 209, and the output of the pre-set switch 214. As may be appreciated from Figure 7, the pre-set phase is initiated prior to or at the start of the sample phase to speed up the settling of the  
25 current source 205. In operation, during the pre-set phase, the sample switches are

turned on by the corresponding signals on the first row sample control line 207 and the second row sample control line 208. Accordingly, the signal from the column data bus 201 is applied to the gate of the current source 205. The pre-set switch 214 provides the pre-set level to the gate of the current source 205 by way of the column data bus 201. Preferably, after the pre-charge level is reached, the voltage driver 245 is disconnected by opening the pre-set switch 214, allowing the level at the current source gate to settle according to the input signal current on the column data bus 201. During hold phase the circuit operates substantially the same as the circuit of Figure 2, as discussed above. As may be appreciated, the pre-charging of the current source 10 gate during the programming phase also reduces the time for charging the parasitic capacitor 202.

Settling time is heavily impacted by the selected pre-set voltage level. In Figure 5 the voltage level pre-set is derived from the input signal. Accordingly, the pre-set voltage charges the pixel driver as close to the desired final level as possible. 15 However, at times, due to cost and production constraints, it may be difficult to refer to the input data signal to select the pre-set level because of the requirement for a determination on a per-pixel basis. Accordingly, in another embodiment, illustrated in Figure 6, the driver uses a constant level global voltage reference to provide pre-set voltage to the current source 205 during the programming phase. Preferably, the 20 reference voltage is selected so as to set the initial current to a level that is lower than the input signal current in the sample phase. Accordingly, the reference voltage is selected, in one embodiment, as the black level voltage, which produces the black level current which represents the smallest signal that would be provided by 206.

The pre-set phase, as well as the configuration of Figures 5 and 6, can be 25 implemented with various driving circuit configurations to reduce settling time for a

current source. In Figure 6, the circuit includes the row reference bus 203 of Figure 3, in addition to the pre-set voltage driver 245. Accordingly, as may be appreciated, the pre-set phase is applicable to a variety of voltage controlled current driver circuits.

Figure 8 is a schematic diagram of an equivalent OLED driver circuit during a 5 sample phase in the circuit of Figure 6. The description below, in combination with Figure 8, illustrates why the settling time is shorter when the initial current in the current source 205 is set lower than the programming current, as opposed to higher than the programming current.

Referring to Figure 6, during the sample phase, the sample switches 210 and 10 215 are turned on and the hold switch 220 is turned off. The current source 205 is connected as a diode and is switched to the data bus, while the OLED 230 is disconnected. Accordingly, Figure 8 illustrates the driver circuit 200 under this state. To analyze the current settling of the current source 205, let:

$I(0)$  = the initial source-to-drain current of the current source 205;

15  $I_1$  = the programming current;

$I(t)$  = the source-to-drain current of the current source 205.

Because of the large gate capacitance of the current source 205, including the holding capacitor 235 and the parasitic capacitance 202 on the data bus, it is practical to assume that  $V(t)$ , the gate voltage of current source 205, is slew limited. As is 20 known, the slew rate is provided by:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{I(t) - I_1}{C} \quad (1)$$

Let  $T$  = programming time (i.e., the time interval between the end of the pre-set phase and the end of the sample phase). From (1), we have:

$$T = \int_{V(0)}^{V(T)} \frac{dt}{dV} dV = \int_{V(0)}^{V(T)} \frac{C}{I(t) - I_1} dV \quad (2)$$

Since the size of the current source transistor 205 is limited by the pixel size in the OLED display, the current source 205 operates in the sub-threshold mode, for most practical cases. Assume that the source-to-drain voltage of the current source 205 is  $V_{SD} > \frac{3kT}{q} = \frac{1}{\beta}$ . Therefore, the source-to-drain current of the current source 205 is exponentially proportional to the source-to-gate voltage  $V_{sg} = V_{an} - V$ . The currents can be written as:

$$I(t) = I_s \cdot e^{\beta(V_{an} - V(t))} \quad (3)$$

$$I(0) = I_s \cdot e^{\beta(V_{an} - V(0))} \quad (4)$$

$$I_1 = I_s \cdot e^{\beta(V_{an} - V_1)} \quad (5)$$

10 where  $V_1$  is the gate potential of current source 205 when its source-to-drain current equals  $I_1$ . Substituting (3) and (5) into (2), we get:

$$T = \frac{C}{I_1} \left[ V(0) - V(T) + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{e^{\beta V_{SG1}} - e^{\beta V_{SG(0)}}}{e^{\beta V_{SG1}} - e^{\beta V_{SG(T)}}} \right] \quad (6)$$

Letting:

$$\Delta I(0) = I_1 - I(0) = I_s (e^{\beta V_{SG1}} - e^{\beta V_{SG(0)}}) \quad (7)$$

$$15 \quad \Delta I(T) = I_1 - I(T) = I_s (e^{\beta V_{SG1}} - e^{\beta V_{SG(T)}}) \quad (8)$$

equation (6) becomes:

$$T = \frac{C}{I_1} \left[ V(0) - V(T) + \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{\Delta I(0)}{\Delta I(T)} \right] \quad (9)$$

Given equation (9) and realizing that  $e^{\beta(V(T)-V(0))} = \frac{e^{\beta \cdot V(T)}}{e^{\beta \cdot V(0)}} = \frac{e^{\beta(V_{an}-V(0))}}{e^{\beta(V_{an}-V(T))}} = \frac{I(0)}{I(T)}$

, we have:

$$20 \quad \Delta I(T) = \frac{I_1 \cdot \Delta I(0)}{\Delta I(0) + I(0) \cdot e^{\beta(\frac{I_1 T}{C})}} \cong \frac{\Delta I(0) \cdot I_1}{I(0) \cdot e^{\beta(\frac{I_1 T}{C})}} \quad (10)$$

Thus, although it may seem that setting  $I(0)$  much smaller than  $I_1$  will slow down the settling, equation (10) actually indicates that it is desirable to choose  $I(0)$  to

be the black level current, because the term  $e^{\rho(I_1 T)/C}$  in the denominator increases exponentially with  $I_1$ . Therefore, it is at low current levels that the circuit needs more

5 boost. By setting  $I(0)$  at or close to, the minimum current level, the term

$$\frac{\Delta I(0)}{I(0)} = \frac{I_1}{I(0)} - 1 \text{ will reach, or be close to, zero when the signal } I_1 \text{ is at or close to the}$$

black level current, thus reducing settling time.

Accordingly, in order to optimize settling time, the pre-set voltage reference is set to prove the initial current at the current source 205 as equal to or lower than (to  
10 compensate offset) the black signal level current.

Although the present invention was discussed in terms of certain preferred embodiments, the invention is not limited to such embodiments. A person of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that numerous variations and combinations of the features set forth above can be utilized without departing from the present invention  
15 as set forth in the claims. Thus, the scope of the invention should not be limited by the preceding description but should be ascertained by reference to claims that follow.

## CLAIMS

1. A sample and hold pixel current driver circuit for supplying current to an OLED, said circuit comprising:

a first transistor coupled to a data bus for providing input current signals, the first transistor providing input current signals during a sample phase of the circuit;

a second transistor having a source which may be coupled to a current supply, a drain, and a gate for regulating the flow of current from said source to said drain;

a sample switching circuit including a first switch having a first control for opening and closing said first switch, a second switch having a second control for opening and closing said second switch, and a capacitor having first and second electrodes, said first switch having an input coupled to said data bus and an output coupled to said first electrode and said gate of said second transistor, said first electrode being coupled to said gate of said second transistor and said second electrode being coupled to a voltage reference, and said second switch being coupled between said data bus and said drain of said second transistor; and

a hold switch having an input coupled to said drain of said second transistor, a hold switch control for opening and closing said hold switch, and an output which may be coupled to an OLED.

2. A method for supplying current to an OLED in an OLED display, comprising:

Providing a first transistor on a data bus of the display, the first transistor having a channel width to length (W/L) ratio, the current flow from the first transistor being proportional to the W/L ratio;

coupling the data bus to a second transistor and to a capacitor during a sample phase to store a data level by providing a first current to the capacitor, the second transistor having a W/L ratio, the current flow from the second transistor being proportional to the W/L ratio;

decoupling the data bus from the second transistor and from the capacitor; coupling the second transistor to an OLED to provide a second current from the transistor to the OLED, the second current being proportional to the second transistor W/L ratio and to the data level stored in the capacitor.

3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the ratio of the first current to the second current is directly related to the ratio of the W/L ratio of the first transistor and the W/L ratio of the second transistor.
4. The method of Claim 2, wherein the response speed of the OLED display is increased by increasing the first current.
5. The method of Claim 2, wherein the emission intensity of the OLED display is increased by increasing the second current.
6. A circuit for driving a light emitting diode in a display using current supply, the circuit comprising:

A driving transistor having a source, drain, and gate, the driving transistor being adapted to selectively provide a driving current to the light emitting diode;

means for providing a data signal in the circuit, the data signal comprising a current greater than the current required to operate the light emitting diode; and means for diverting a portion of the data signal current to the driving transistor to selectively cause the driving current to be applied to the light emitting diode.

7. A pixel current driver circuit for supplying current to an OLED, said circuit comprising:

a current source having an input which may be coupled to a current supply, a current output, and a control input for regulating the flow of current from said input to said output;

a reference bus having a switch for connecting said reference bus to a first voltage level during a sample phase and to a second voltage level during a hold phase;

a data bus for providing input current signals;

a sample switching circuit including a first switch having a first control for opening and closing said first switch, a second switch having a second control for opening and closing said second switch, and a capacitor having first and second electrodes, said first switch having an input coupled to said data bus and an output coupled to said first electrode and said control input of said current source, said first electrode being coupled to said control input and said second electrode being coupled to said reference bus, and said second switch being coupled between said data bus and said output of said current source; and

a hold switch having an input coupled to said output of said current source, a hold switch control for opening and closing said hold switch, and an output which may be coupled to an OLED.

8. The driver circuit of Claim 7, wherein the first voltage level on the reference bus is lower than the second voltage level on the reference bus.

9. The driver circuit of Claim 7, wherein the first voltage level on the reference bus is higher than the second voltage level on the reference bus.

10. A method for controlling a current source in a current driver circuit of a pixel in an OLED display, the current source having a gate, a source, and a drain, the method comprising:

providing a first signal to the gate of the current source, the first signal corresponding to a data input signal;

providing a reference signal to the gate of the current source, the voltage level at the gate of the current source from the first signal and the reference signal being lower than a threshold voltage level of the current source;

directing the output current from the current source to a memory element to store a signal level;

reducing the voltage level provided by the reference signal;

providing the stored signal level from the memory element to the gate of the current source; and

directing the output current from the current source to an anode of a corresponding OLED.

11. A display apparatus, comprising:

a plurality of pixel elements arranged in a matrix, each pixel element associated with a column and a row;

a plurality of voltage controlled pixel drivers, each pixel driver associated with a pixel element, each pixel driver providing current to an associated pixel element by reference to a data signal on a data input of the pixel driver, each pixel driver associated with a column and a row;

a plurality of column data lines, each column data line providing the data signals to the pixel drivers associated with the column;

a plurality of row control lines, each row control line selectively activating one or more rows of pixel drivers;

a voltage pre-set source selectively coupled to each column data line, the voltage pre-set, during the updating of each row, providing current to the column data line that is derived from at least a level associated with the black level of the pixels.

12. A method for providing data signals to voltage controlled sample and hold pixel drivers in a display having row control lines and column data lines while reducing the settling time of current source transistors, comprising:

providing a row sample signal on the row control line to transition a row of the display to the sample phase;

providing data signals on the column data lines;

coupling a pre-set current source to the column data lines, the pre-set current being provided by reference to the resultant voltage level at the current

source transistor gate when the current source transistor gate settles to a level associated with a minimum luminance data signal;  
decoupling the pre-set current source from the column data line prior to the end of the sample phase; and  
providing a row hold signal on the row control line to transition the row to the hold phase and provide the sampled data to the associated pixels.

13. A pixel driver in a display apparatus, the display apparatus having a data input bus and reference bus means having one of two voltage levels, comprising:

current supplying means, said current supplying means controlled by a reference voltage level at a control input, said control input operatively coupled to said reference bus means, said current supplying means further including an output;

memory means for storing data from the data input bus; and  
selective coupling means, said selective coupling means selectively coupling the memory means to the data input bus and selectively coupling the output of said current supplying means either to said memory module or to an associated pixel element.

14. A pixel current driver circuit for supplying current to an OLED, said driver circuit comprising:

a current signal source for supplying signals;  
a current driver circuit having switches for operating in a sample phase mode and a hold phase mode, and a capacitor, for receiving said signals during said sample phase mode for charging said capacitor, and for providing an output

current during said hold mode, which output current being a function of said signal input, for operating an OLED; and

an auxiliary power source selectively coupled to said capacitor during at least part of said sample phase mode for shortening the charge time of said capacitor.

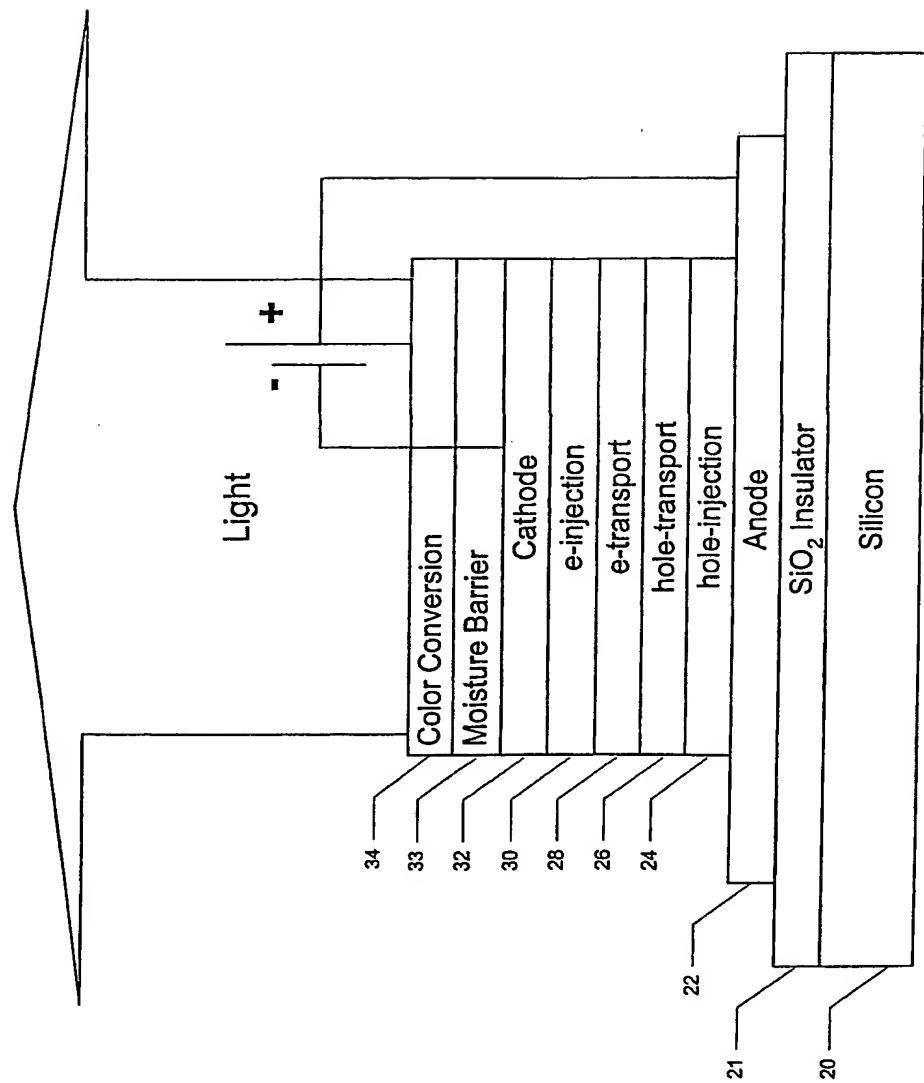


Figure 1A

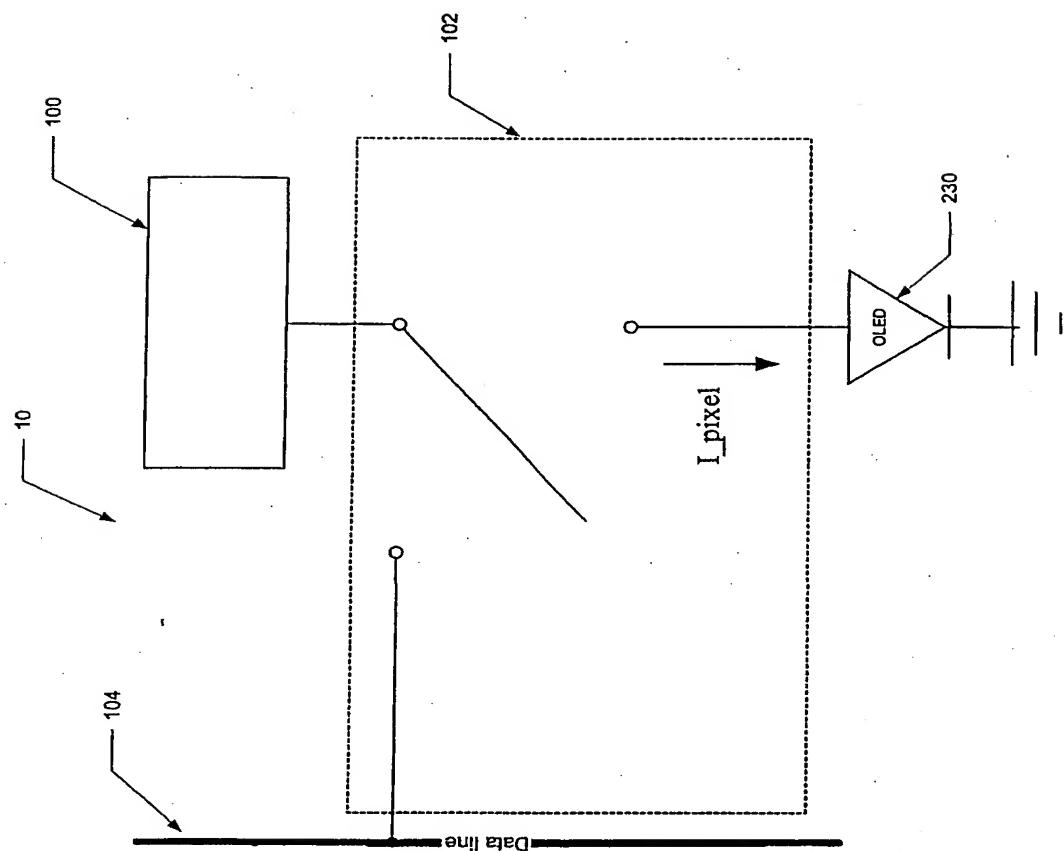
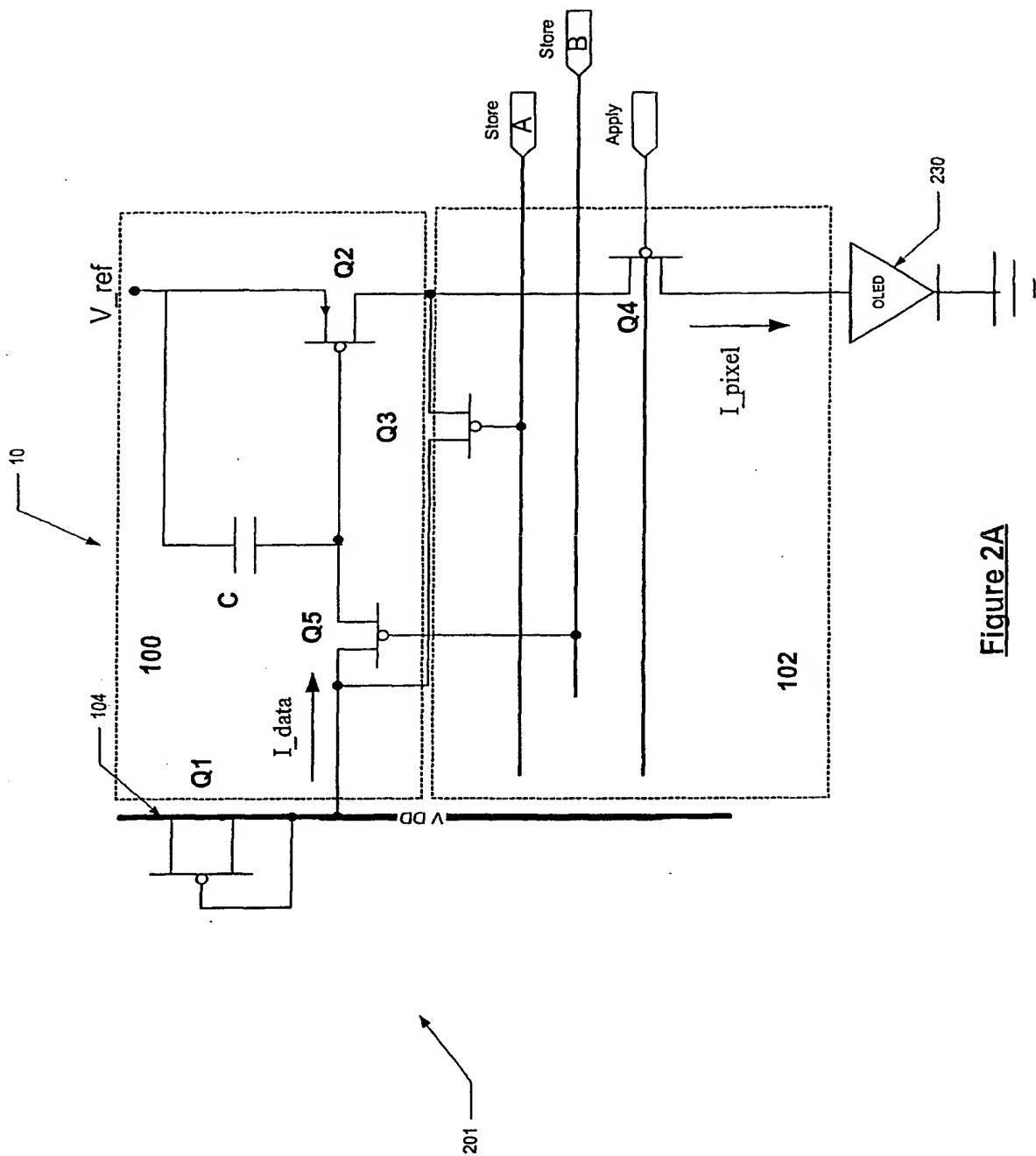


Figure 1B



**Figure 2A**

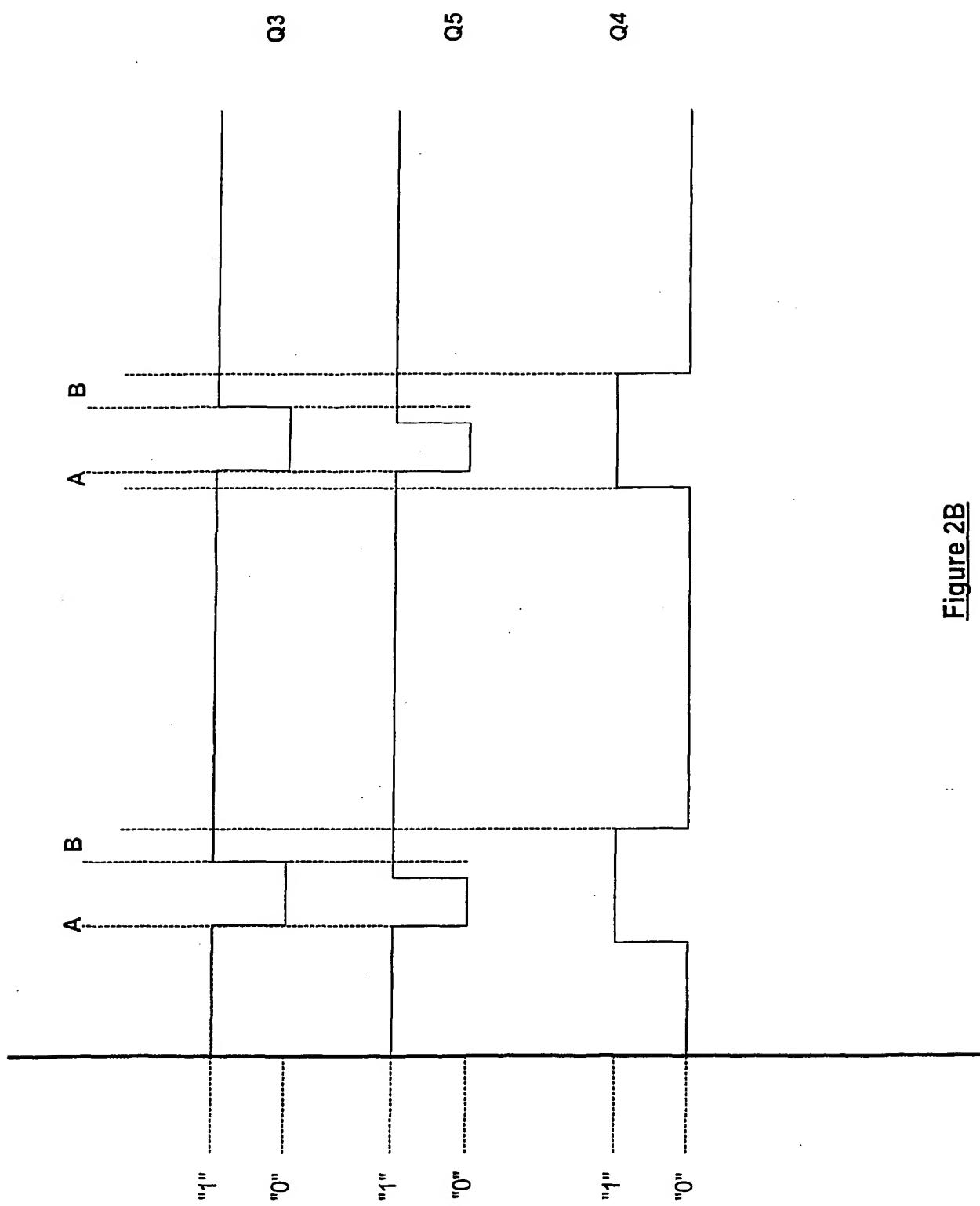


Figure 2B

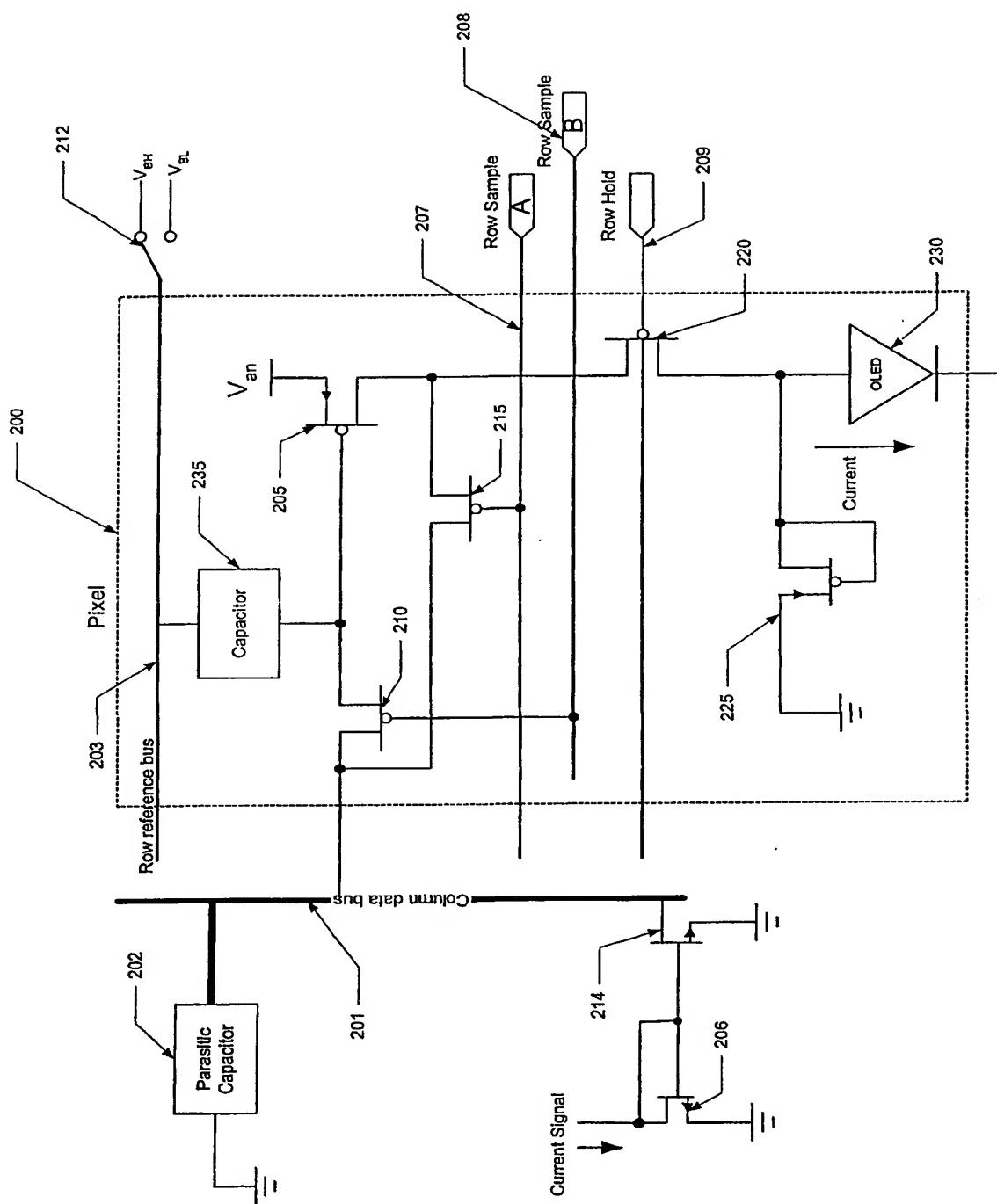


Figure 3

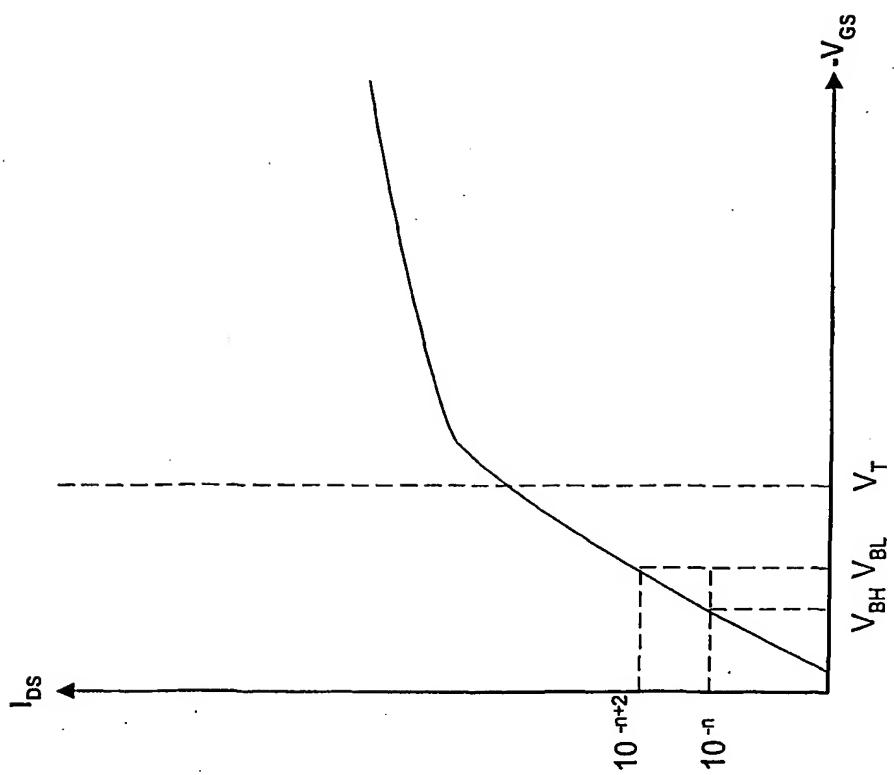


Figure 4A

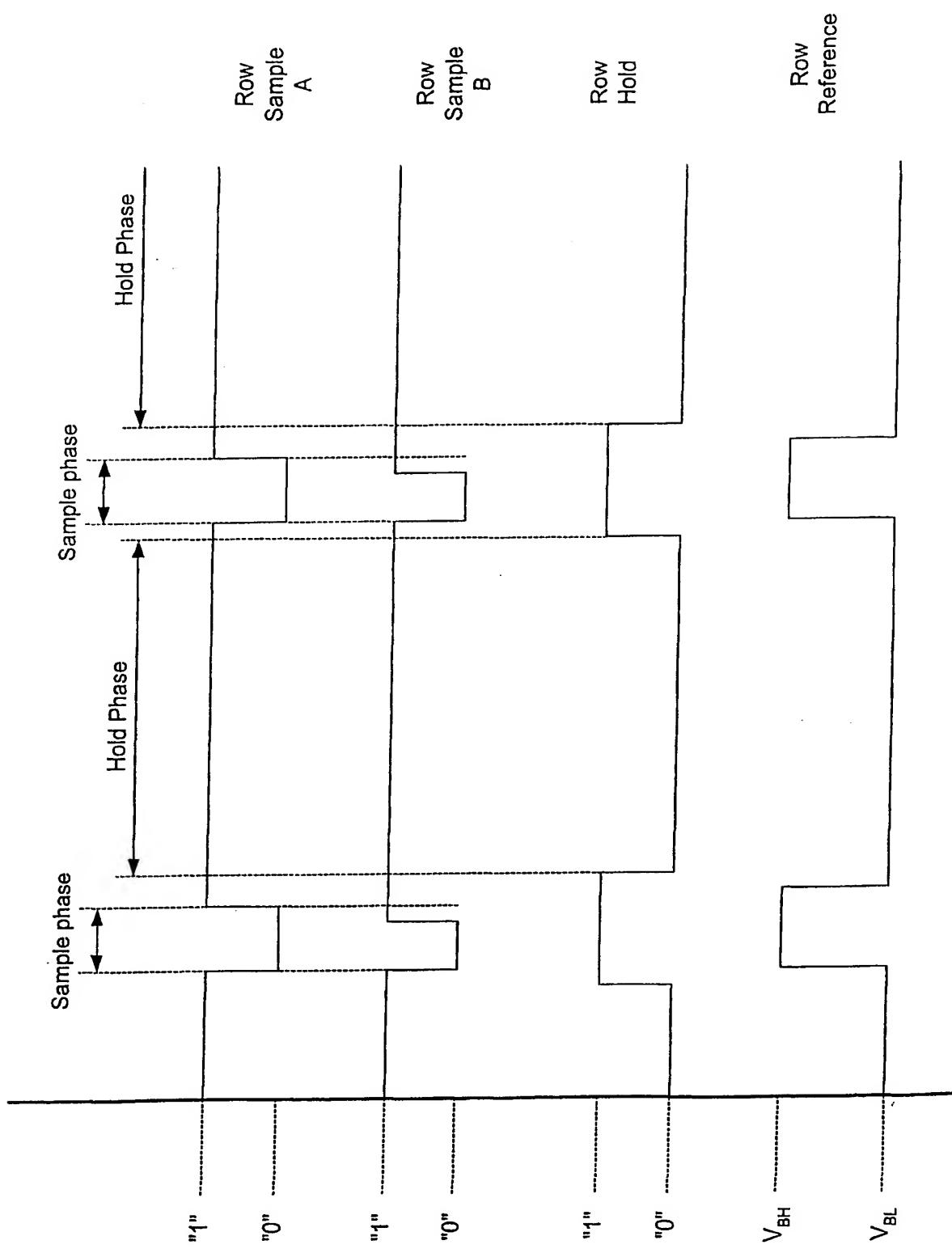


Figure 4B

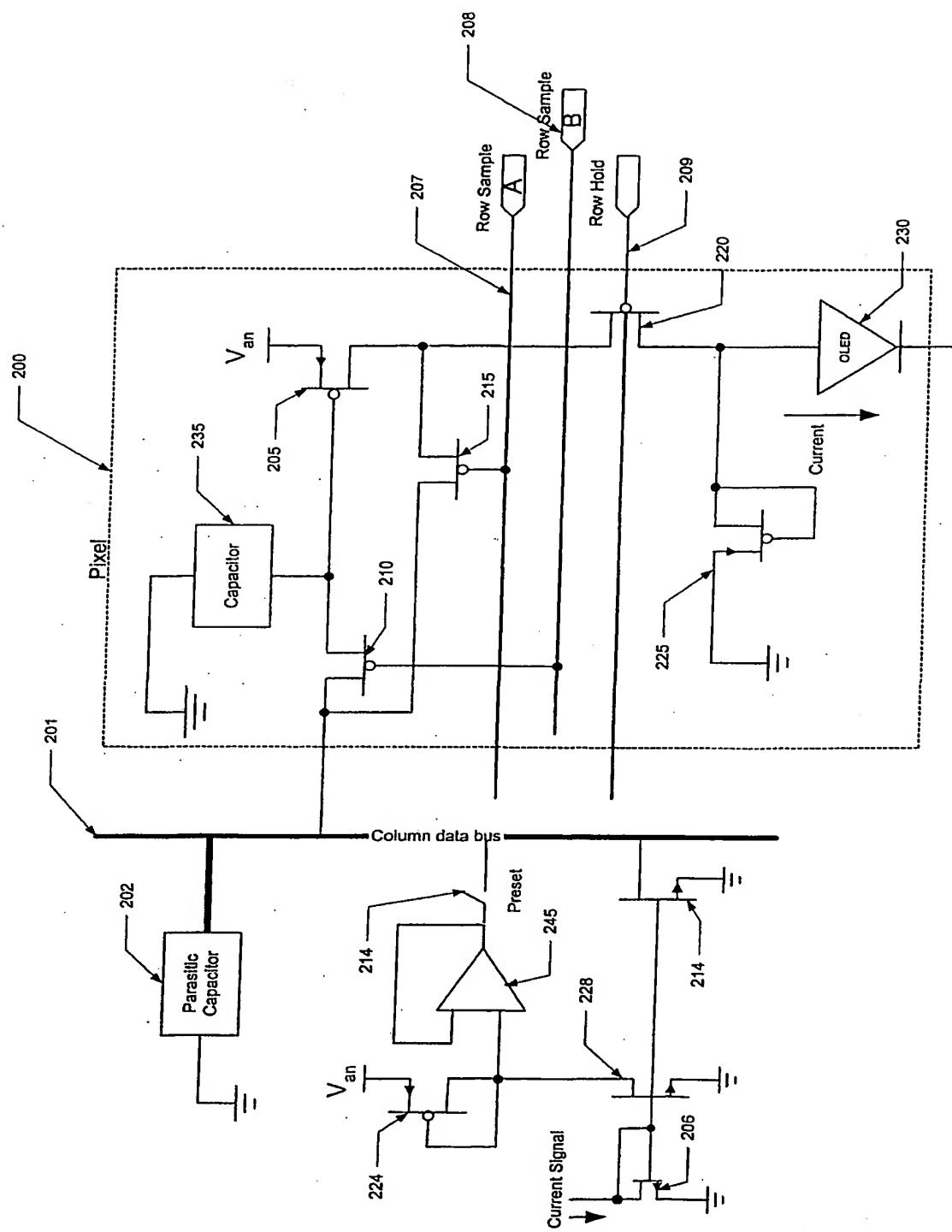
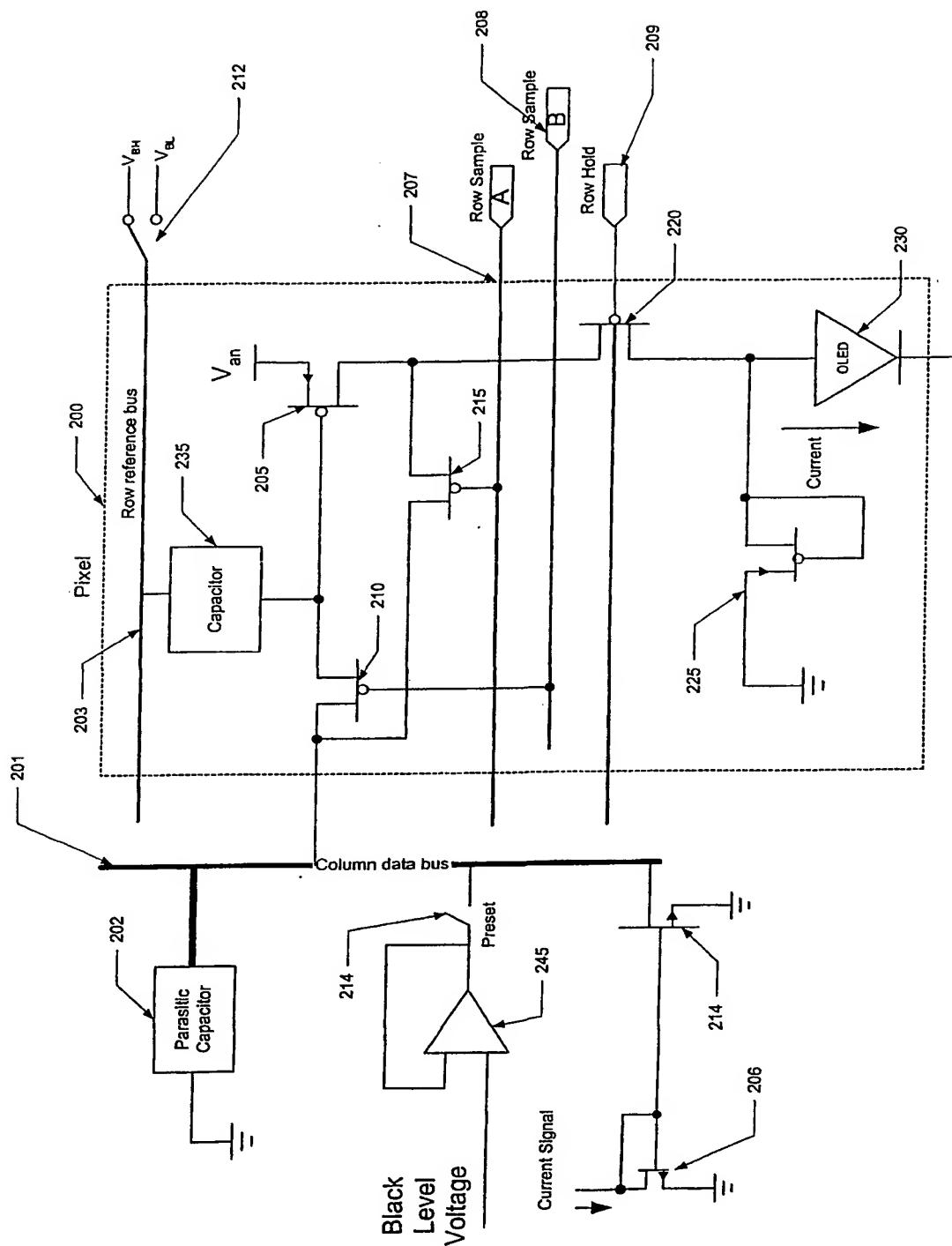


Figure 5



**Figure 6**

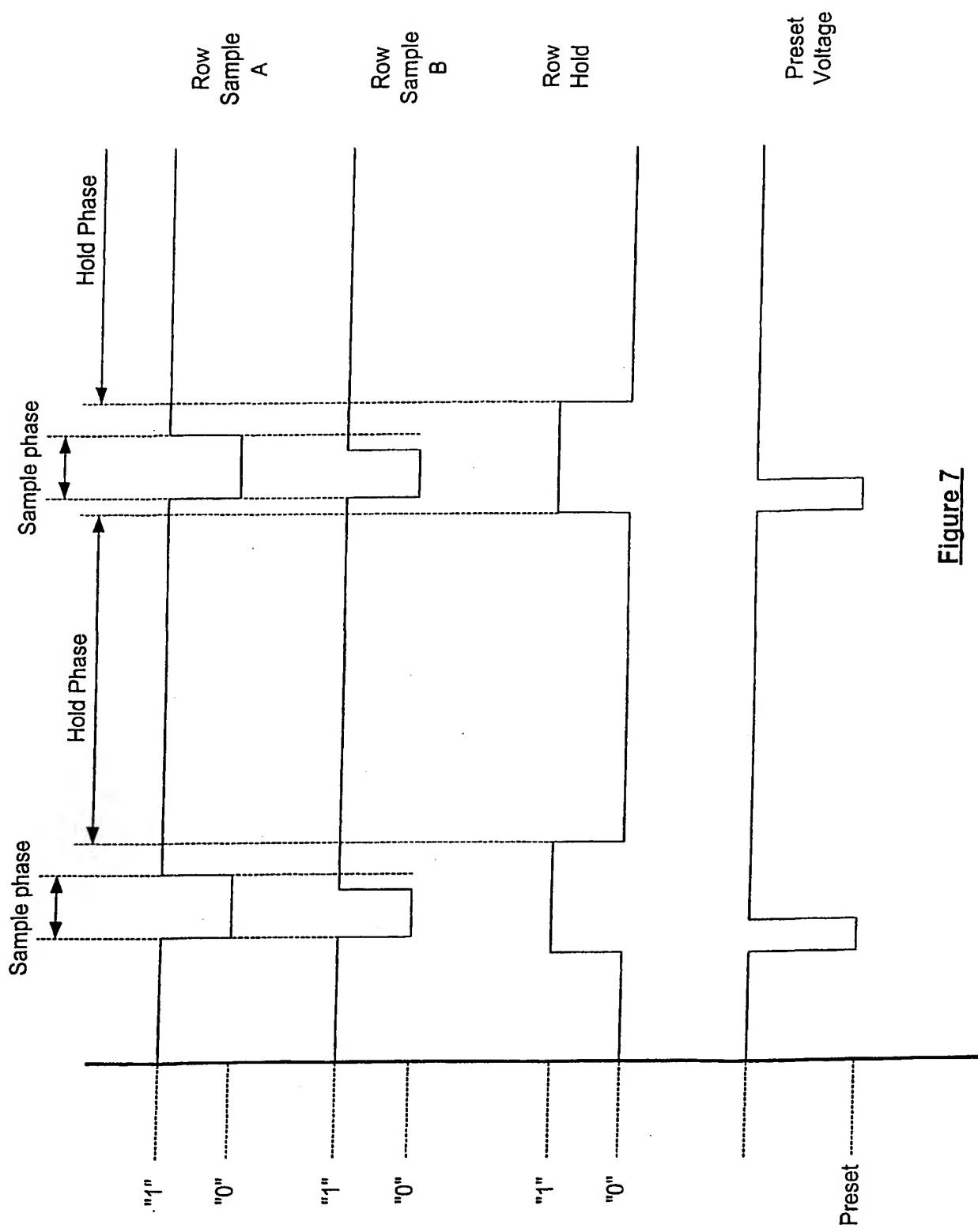


Figure 7

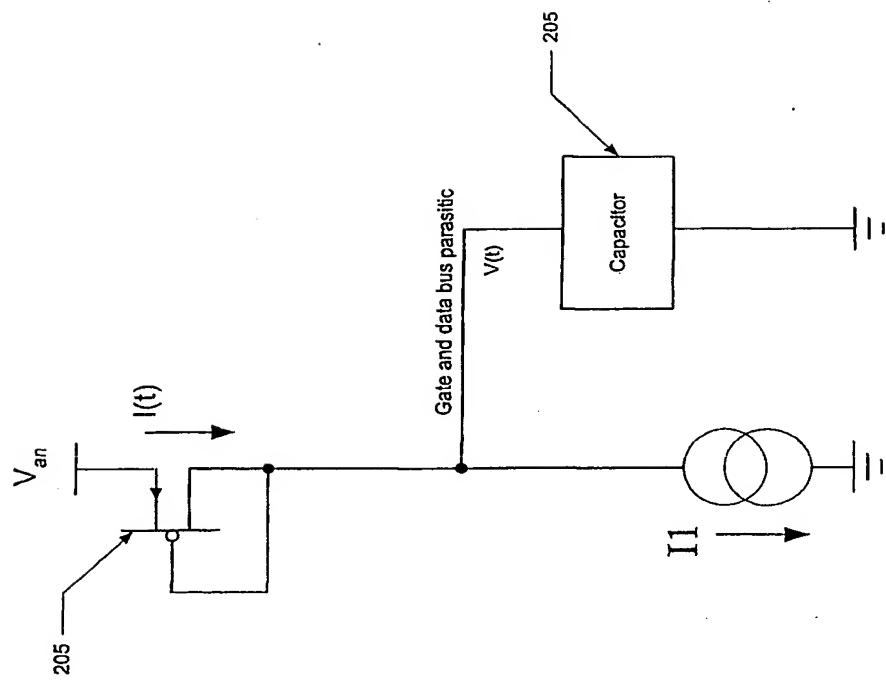


Figure 8